

ONIONS REQUIRE VERY RICH SOIL

Work Into Seed Bed 3 or 4 Inches of Well-Rotted Manure, Say Specialists.

USE HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZER

Plants Grow Rapidly and Should Have Frequent Shallow Stirring of Surface Soil—Plant "sets" in Rows 15 Inches Apart.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Onions require a mellow, rich soil, in fact, very few gardens are rich enough to grow good onions without fertilizing. In preparing the soil break it up with a spading fork, working into the top 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, suggest garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Ten pounds of high-grade commercial fertilizer should also be spread over each square foot of ground and well raked into the soil a few days before planting the onion "sets." Fertilizer and manure are both good fertilizers for onions, but must be used sparingly and well mixed with the soil to prevent burning the onion roots.

Require Frequent Stirring.

Onions grow very quickly and require frequent shallow stirring of the surface soil. The usual method is to plant the "sets" in rows about 15 inches apart and 3 to 5 inches apart in the rows, covering them just so the soil will be below the surface. A narrow steel rake is a good tool for working between the rows at first, but later as the onions attain some size a wheel hoe can be used. For the very first working and for getting between the individual plants in the rows there is nothing better than a short piece of lath with three wire brads driven through it at one end, making what is known as a "scratcher." By and by the onion tops will get so large that they almost fill the spaces between the rows and hand weeding may have to be resorted to in order to keep the crop free from weeds.

Scatter Nitrate of Soda.

About the time the onions begin to enlarge at the base, or to "bottom," as the growers say, it is a good plan to

scatter a little nitrate of soda, not more than two pounds to the square rod, over the tops of the rows and work it in with a hoe or rake. This will stimulate the growth just at the time that the plants most need a little extra food and will usually increase the yield.

A quart of onion "sets" properly planted and given a fair chance will produce about one-half bushel of mature onions.

USES OF BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Best Fungicide to Apply on Vegetables, Grapes, Ornamental Plants and Potatoes.

Bordeaux mixture is our best fungicide for use on vegetables, potatoes, grapes, and ornamental plants. For apples and stone fruits, lime-sulphur replaces Bordeaux. On ornamental plants, Bordeaux mixture may lower the cost of the potato plant against fungal diseases, but also prevents the burning of the leaves which comes to in some seasons. Sprayed plants outyield the unsprayed plants. For use on potatoes to control the potato beetle, one-half pound of Paris green, or two pounds of arsenate of lead may be added to the Bordeaux mixture.

POISON BAIT FOR CUTWORMS

Paris Green or Arsenate Mixed With Wheat Bran and Molasses Is Specific Remedy.

Poisoned Paris bait is the specific remedy for cutworms. The accepted formula for large acreages is wheat bran, 50 pounds; Paris green or crude arsenate, two pounds; black strap molasses, two quarts; water, two to four quarts or more as needed. Mix the bran and potato thoroughly in a dry state, then add the diluted molasses, and stir vigorously until thoroughly mixed. Distribute the bait around the infested field broadcast, taking care to sprinkle it sparingly around each hill. Middlings or alfalfa meal may be substituted for bran.

CONFINE DUCKS IN MORNING

During Laying Season Fowls Should Be Kept in House Until 9:30 or 10 o'clock.

Ducks lay their eggs early in the morning, and should be confined to the house or pen until 9:30 or 10 o'clock. If allowed to roam earlier, they may lay in a pond or stream and the eggs be lost.

Silo Is Profitable

Must be silos for only one-third of the farms in New York State have 'em, but two-thirds of the cows of the state are kept on these farms.

Plant Garden Truck

Peas, radish, lettuce, spinach, onions, carrots and beets may be planted as soon as the ground is ready.

Get Roots Into Soil

Cultivate early. Get the plant roots deep into the ground before the hot, dry weather of summer.

SWISS CHARD GROWN MAINLY FOR GREENS

Soil Should Be Rich and Thoroughly Prepared.

When Young Plants Are Nicely Started They Should Be Thinned Out—Lettuce Is Considered the Best Variety.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Chard, usually spoken of as Swiss chard, is a form of beet with fleshy leaf-stems grown mainly for use as greens during early summer and fall. The seeds resemble those of the common garden beet and are planted in exactly the same manner. The soil on which chard is planted should be well enriched and thoroughly prepared.

The leading American dressmaking houses prefer absolutely no demand for the tailored suit.

Although creators of styles and makers of fashions, the former have not been so successful in their efforts to bring out startling new things, they too have been forced to conform to the public. There is a vast difference between creators of styles and makers of fashions, the former being the originators of the models that are brought out from which women may make their choice and the latter being the copyists who copy the work of the first.

Humped-Back Cape Bizarre Novelty.

Designers and manufacturers, to be successful from a financial point of view, must make what women want, whether it is a new fashion or an old one. Consequently they have given unstinted attention to coats. There is an unlimited number of models as well as unlimited numbers of beautiful crepe de chine coats and capes with soft satins and striking new weaves.

Laces not only play, but beautiful embroidery, too, must add interest. It has a name of its own—Sensilla.

Blue Serge Wrap Transparent Effect.

It is not only in the dressy wraps that one finds this effect. Many of the models, but also in more practical styles for day wear. The model known as "The French Girl" is a typical example of the use of the humped-back in connection with a waist-length cape, showing that it is equally well adapted for the more simple form of wrap.

Another important and interesting feature in connection with this model is that, while the cape is developed in blue serge, it is given a transparent effect through the very elaborate open-work embroidery which shows a crepe georgette lining.

Women will enjoy a blue serge coat which is not only suitable in its weight for summer. Attention is called to the fact that this model is not only a fashion, but a business characteristic of so many of the new spring coats.

Another novel idea in wraps, presented by a group of designers, is the model of Madeleine, the puff cape. They show this developed in a number of different attractive models.

One of the most attractive models, known as "The French Girl," is a lovely full rust red velvet de l'aine with a black and gold pattern of the French girl, the model is given a transparent effect through the very elaborate open-work embroidery which shows a crepe georgette lining.

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POTATO SCAB LOWERS GRADE

Presence of Few Scabby Specimens May Cause Severe Depreciation in Value of Crop.

Scab is an example of a field disease that causes severe depreciation in the value of a crop of potatoes, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The presence of a few scabby potatoes may lower the grade of an otherwise fancy lot. In some sections scab can be controlled by seed treatment, but in many instances careful grading will prevent scabby potatoes as well as those affected with wire-worm, white-grub, nematode, and flea-beetle injury from reaching the market.

Spray Hard on Bee.

"For the sake of the bees," says Francis Jager, chief of the bee culture division at University Farm, "do not spray fruit trees while they are in full bloom."

Pig Needs Much Water.

Over 40 per cent of the fat pig is water, and a reduction of the water supply, below normal requirements, will reduce the gain just as surely as a reduction of food.

Keep Everything Working.

From the silo to the hen, nothing on the farm should be allowed to loaf. Keep the one filled, and if the other doesn't pay he'll serve her with gray and stuff.

Fresh Vegetable Supply.

Make a good supply of beans, carrots, beets, lettuce and radishes, that fresh vegetables may be obtained for the table during the later weeks of summer.

Essentials for Eggs.

Hard, sharp egg. Only one-third of the farms in New York State have 'em, but two-thirds of the cows of the state are kept on these farms.

Wrap in Favor as Paris Mode

From the standpoint of variety the coats of this season are a great success, observes a fashion writer. Wraps are more important than we expected them to be. For several months there has been considerable talk about the tailored suit and about its once more becoming the backbone of the American woman's wardrobe.

This movement has the endorsement of Paris, inasmuch as various gowns there have tailored suits a prominent place in their collections. The early death of this child of fashion may be laid to the door of the smartly-dressed woman who had thoroughly learned the advantage of the one-piece frock and good looking coat over a skirt of one material and blouse of another, which broke the line of the figure at the waist and was anything but beautiful. Even the overblouse gave little assistance, as it was of contrasting material, if not a contrasting color to the skirt and coat.

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French Girl Type Low Girdled Model.

This particular style of wrap, in combination with a dress designed to emphasize the silhouette, makes one of the novelties of the season. It divides the figure in a peculiar way on account of the very low girdling. Only about one-fourth of the length is given over to what might be called the skirt, and the remainder is the body of the garment. In some way it recalls the outline of what is known as the low-waisted baby dress, so frequently seen on French dolls.

No Pockets, Need Handbag

As pockets crowded with all the accessories necessary to the woman who is engaged in business, who shops in the city, or who attends a theater, are taboo, some sort of handbag is most necessary.

For practical purposes one of leather, seal or walrus, with metal or self-mounting is quite the latest. Suede, too, fashions a semi-tailored, flat purse which, with its small front and gold and enameled clasp, is quite smart enough for the most elaborate of suits.

Varied Hat Styles.

To attempt to describe the prevailing vogues in hats is next to impossible. Crowns and brims are high and low, narrow and wide. Trimmings are as much as you desire to make them. Materials cover a wide range.

Lingerie.

Some of the latest materials used in lingerie are pure silk, but in the cotton crepes. Initialed lingerie, the thing nowadays and some of the makers are giving their customers the choice of elaborate monograms.

Peace.

Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee; because he trusteth in Thee.—Isaiah 26:3.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

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LESSON FOR MAY 22

THE CHRISTIAN VIEW OF THE FAMILY.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:38-42; 23: 1, 11; Tim. 3:14, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Children, obey your parents in the Lord: this is the Lord's commandment, that this is the first commandment, which is the first and greatest commandment, that thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy strength, with all thy power; and the second, which is like unto the first, that thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. (Matthew 22:37-40.)

PRIMARY TOPIC—Making Home Happy.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Christian's Duty to His Family.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Christian Ideal of Family Life.

The Lesson Committee has made an intelligent choice of this for this lesson. The teacher would better ignore it and give himself to the explanation of the passages of Scripture selected, as they are of unusual importance.

The attitude of Martha and Mary toward Jesus was the same; they both loved Him sincerely.

Jesus welcomed into Martha's home. Though Jesus had no home of His own, into this home He came at any time and throw of the restraints incident to a public visit. How pleasant it is to enter a home where one can feel "at home"!

Martha's home was a place of rest and refreshment. Her home was a place where Jesus could rest and refresh himself. Her home was a place where Jesus could rest and refresh himself.

Martha's complaint (v. 40). She was desirous of preparing the very best possible meal for Jesus because she loved Him. She was mistaken as to what pleased Jesus. He much prefers the love which concerns itself with Him than for His. He did not want to be disturbed by the noise of a kitchen.

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Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRACIA BONNER

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SIR PERCIVAL PORK.

"Grunt, grunt," said Sir Percival Pork, "I'm a fine pig. But just because my name is Sir Percival Pork I do not put on airs."

"I've no use for creatures who get up in the world and who put on airs. They like to pretend that they're always been up in the world and they look down on their friends they're always had."

"They aren't really up in the world, for people who really and truly up in the world, or who really and truly amount to something, don't need to put on airs."

"Now I've never done that. I've always been a pig and a pig I'll always be."

"I'm not ashamed to say that I came from a pig pen though my home here is known as the Pig Palace. It is cleaner than most pens are apt to be."

"But do your suppose I pretend that I never saw a pig? Not a bit of it. I'm glad to have been born in a pen. It shows that I'm a regular pig."

"You're a regular pig, all right," said Sir Benjamin Bacon. "You're a regular pig, squeal, squeal."

"And you are too," said Sir Percival Pork. "You're a regular pig, squeal, squeal."

"I'm proud of it," said Sir Benjamin Bacon. "I, too, would never put on airs."

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COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.63; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, spot, \$1.50; May, \$1.50.

Corn—Track yellow corn for domestic delivery is worth 77 to 78 cents per bu for carlots No. 3 or better.

Cob corn farmer with first hand offerings of prime yellow cob corn light, 4 per bu for carlots on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46¢@47¢; No. 3 white, 47¢@47½¢.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot \$1.49½; bag lots nearby rye, as to conditions, \$1.50@1.54½; yesterday No. 2 Western spot closed at \$1.49½.

Hay—Standard timothy, \$23@23.50; No. 2 timothy, \$22@22.50; No. 3 timothy, \$21@21.50; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$20@20.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, \$19@19.50; No. 1 clover mixed, \$18@18.50; No. 2 clover mixed, \$17@17.50; No. 1 timothy, \$16@16.50; No. 2 timothy, \$15@15.50; No. 1 oat, nominal, \$15.50@15.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 36¢@37¢; creamery, choice, 34¢@35¢; creamery, good, 32¢@33¢; creamery, prints, 27¢@28¢; creamery, blocks, 25¢@26¢; ladies, 24¢@25¢; Western and Pennsylvania rolls, 20¢@22¢.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 24¢; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia firsts, 24¢; Western Virginia firsts, 24¢; Southern firsts, 23¢.

Poultry—Chickens, young, large, smooth, 40¢@42¢; winter, under 2 lbs., 50¢@55¢; spring, 1½ to 1½ lbs., 55¢@60¢; do, under 1 lb., 50¢@55¢; old roosters, 15¢ old hens, over 1 lb., 35¢; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, 27¢@28¢; white pekinings, young, 23¢@30¢; pigeons, old, per pair, 45¢@50¢; young, 45¢@50¢; guinea fow, young, each, large, \$8.99; old, each, 50¢.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, 90¢@91¢; New York, 90¢@91¢; Western, 90¢@91¢; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia choice, 90¢@91¢; McCormicks, 60¢@75¢; Southern Maryland, do, 75¢@85¢; all sections, No. 2, 40¢@50¢; No. 1, per 100-b sack, \$1.50@1.75; new, Florida, No. 1, per bu, \$7.50@8.50; No. 2, 4¢@5¢; No. 3, all sections, \$2@2.50; South Carolina, \$7.50@8.25; No. 2, 4¢@5¢; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, No. 1, per bu, 4¢@5¢; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, No. 1, 4¢@5¢; Eastern Shore Virginia, 4¢@5¢; York River and Richmond, 4¢@5¢; yams, all sections, No. 1, per bu, 4¢@5¢; sweets and yams.

NDW YORK.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red, \$1.63; No. 2 hard, \$1.73, and No. 2 mixed durum, \$1.62, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive, and No. 1 Manitoba, \$1.50, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive, second half, May shipment.

Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 81¢, and No. 2 mixed, 81¢, c. i. f. New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot firm; No. 1 white, 51¢. Live Poultry—Easier; broilers, 35¢; fowls, 34¢; roosters, 16¢; turkeys, 25¢.

Dressed Poultry—Easier; Western chickens, 25¢@26¢; fowls, 25¢@26¢; turkeys, 25¢@26¢; old roosters, 15¢@22¢.

Hay—Easy; No. 1, \$1.40@1.50; No. 2, \$1.30@1.40; No. 3, \$1.15@1.25; shipping, \$1@1.10.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extra, 36¢@36½¢; do, extras (92 score), 35½¢; fatts (88 to 91 score), 31¢@34½¢; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27¢@28¢; No. 2, 25¢@26¢; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henner whites, firsts to extras, 20¢@24¢; do, browns, extra, 31¢@32¢; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26¢@27¢; storage eggs, packed extra firsts, 25¢@26¢; do, firsts, 27¢@28¢.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, short held, specials, 15¢@16¢; do, average run, 17½¢; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 16¢@17½¢; do, average run, 16¢.

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